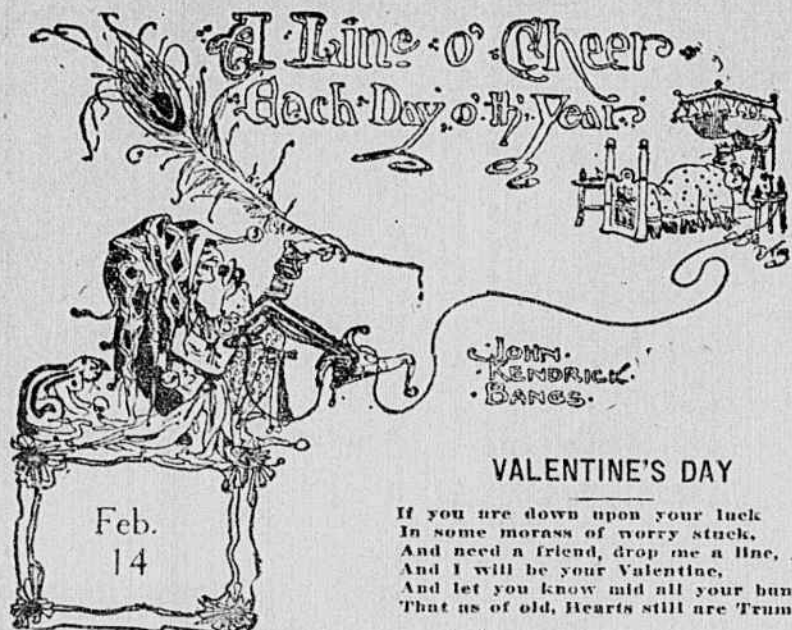


# Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover



## VALENTINE'S DAY

If you are down upon your luck  
In some morass of worry stuck,  
And need a friend, drop me a line,  
And I will be your Valentine,  
And let you know and all your bumps  
That as of old, hearts still are trumps.



## The Great Trials of History

### Trial of Brooks For Assaulting Sumner.

One of the most exciting scenes ever enacted in the United States Senate was the assault of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, by Preston Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives, in 1856. The attack grew out of the violent slavery agitation of the period. Sumner had made a powerful speech on "The Crime of Kansas," in which he went out of his way to abuse certain Senators whom he did not like, especially Senator Butler, of South Carolina, who was at the time absent from the city, and who had made no special personal attack on Sumner.

Brooks was a relative of Butler and resented the imputations made against him. He lay in wait for Sumner, for an hour or more at the Pennsylvania Avenue approach to the Capitol on the day following the inflammatory speech, but Sumner had gone in another way and he missed him. The following day the Senate had only a short session, adjourning at 12:45. Sumner remained in his seat. He was leaning over his desk busily engaged in writing, when Brooks approached from the rear. The Senator had not noticed his presence until he heard some one call his name, when, looking up, he caught the words:

"I have read your speech over twice carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mine," and while he was still speaking and apparently without finishing the sentence, the tall, powerfully built stranger raised a heavy cane and struck him with all his force over the head. Sumner threw up his arms and endeavored to protect himself, but the first blow blinded him, and Brooks continued to rain blow after blow as fast as he could.

Finally Sumner fell bleeding and senseless to the floor. Brooks' arm was stayed at last, and he was forced away from Sumner. The wounds of the Senator were dressed by a physician, hastily summoned, and he was removed to his room still only partially conscious. So great were his injuries that he did not fully recover for four years; and, indeed, never after this assault was he the powerful, robust athlete that he had been before. The physical condition of Sumner and the masses of his full head of hair, which he wore long at the time, probably saved his life.

The following day the affair was taken up by the Senate, and a committee was appointed to make an investigation. They reported that the Senate had no power to arrest or punish a member of the House, and that all they could do was to complain to that body.

In the House on the same day a committee was appointed to make a report in order to vindicate that body. This committee called for the expulsion of Brooks, but it was voted down. Thereupon Brooks arose and said that he was no longer a member of the House, having already placed his resignation in the hands of the Governor of his State, to take effect when he announced it himself in Congress. By this means he prevented any further action taken against him by the House.

Brooks was promptly re-elected, however, and was back in the House within a few days. The criminal punishment inflicted was hardly less a farce. Sumner filed a complaint against Brooks, and he was indicted by a grand jury. He appeared in Washington at court attended by a coterie of Southern friends, admitted the assault and justified himself in a speech in which he himself to husbands who defend their

wounded honor. The judge fined him \$500 and discharged him without imprisonment. Sumner took no part in the prosecution, except when subpoenaed to appear and testify before the grand jury.

Sumner disclaimed all responsibility for the trial, realizing that any punishment would be inadequate for the injuries he had received and the hopelessness of expecting proper consideration for the same from the courts of the District as then constituted.

During Sumner's long years of suffering following the attack it is said that he never spoke unkindly of Brooks. It is related that years after, when one day walking in the Congressional Cemetery, at Washington, Sumner's companion, George William Curtis, called his attention to a cenotaph of Brooks, which Sumner had not before noticed, his only remark was: "Poor fellow! Poor fellow!" To the question then asked by Curtis, "How do you feel about Brooks?" he replied: "Only as to a brick, that should fall upon your head from a chimney. He was the unconscious agent of another power."

## MONEY-MAKING AT HOME

**How It Is Accomplished by Some "Happy Shut-Ins."**

From the seeds of extra-jucy oranges one enterprising young lady grows fragrant and ornamental houseplants which she sells readily. She plants the seeds in tin pots. Soon they are up and growing. In less than six months they are of a good size, kept in a sunny, warm window they will grow rapidly.

Another young lady finds bookbinding at home a profitable employment. Skill in the simpler sort of bindings, such as case or limp bindings, is easily acquired, and the demand for such bindings is great. Some she designs, herself, and a few she decorates with neat pyrographic studies.

## Waterproofing Footgear.

Boots and shoes intended for rough wear during the winter months can be made waterproof if treated in the following way: Melt together two parts of beeswax and one part of mutton fat. Apply to the leather at night, and leave for twenty-four hours. Then wipe off with a soft flannel. When the boots are worn they will not polish easily, but if the blacking is sparingly applied and allowed to remain on a few minutes they will take a good gloss after being cleaned once or twice.

## Bureau Drawers.

Paint the inside of bureau drawers with white enamel. If you would have them always fresh and easy to keep clean.

One of the most radical French dressmakers is showing gowns with draped skirts of black satin and bodices of peau de peche in bright colors.

Duvetone is a great disappointment so far as durability is concerned, but it is forgotten for its wonderful texture. Wool velvet has its virtues without its vices.

Hoods, boas and muffs, crocheted of soft wool, make charming and practical sets for children to wear in winter. Or sweater and hoods can be crocheted to match.

NEW BIT OF CHAPEAU CHIC



Feathers coming from both sides are a most popular mode.

## SUNDAY MENU

Breakfast.	Cereal
Grapefruit	Waffles
Fried Chicken	Coffee
Clear Soup	Dinner
Leg of Mutton, Roasted	Currant Jelly
Creamed Cauliflower	Potatoes
Vegetable Salad	Almond Cornstarch Pudding
With Cream	Coffee
Fried Oysters	Sauce Tartare
Sandwiches	Celery
Branded Peaches	Sponge Cake

## SOME OF THE NEW BAGS

There was a time when leather handbags used all to look like little satchels on the outside. And when they were opened they displayed the most alarming array of pill bottles and pin cushions and all sorts of unattractive odds and ends. Now they are delightfully pliable and soft and dainty. Some of them are just as capacious as the old kind used to be. But the most capacious ones are long and rather narrow and for all their holding capacity look dainty.

The tassel is one of the distinguishing marks of the modern bag. It is long and it is silken. Sometimes it is fastened to the corners of a stiff, five-sided leather bag. Sometimes a soft kid or suede or silk or velvet bag is gathered into a single point at the bottom and finished there with a tassel. Sometimes the tassel is fastened to the velvet or silk or leather handle.

Silk and velvet bags show no indications of becoming fewer. Some of the prettiest of the silk bags are made of dark, figured, soft silk, quite small, with a half-inch strap of attached silk for a handle, and with a little silver or gold clasp.

Velvet ribbon is used for the strap handles of many of the most attractive velvet bags. Brocade velvet and velvet-brocaded ribbon are used for some of the daintiest bags. These materials are mounted over silk or satin of a contrasting color.

Some of the leather bags are made with sides like accordions so that a really flat and dainty bag will open to display its contents with great clearness.

Have you seen the bags mounted on a crescent-shaped frame? When this bag is opened the two crescents open in such a way that they make a whole circle. Such a bag, the interior of which can be seen so easily, is a decorative and useful thing. It is a decorative and useful thing. It is a decorative and useful thing.

Although great length has been noticed in the bags lately—with their long handles and their tasseled ends, some of them extend almost to the ground—yet one of the exclusive shops shows the exact opposite, in the shape of a little bag of leather that is only three inches deep. Of course, a woman who must carry a large powder puff and a commutation ticket and a package of samples and a box of pills such a bag would be useless. The only advantage in such a bag is that it is obviously distinctive and unusual.

## Better Gas Lights.

Gas mantles which have become so discolored that they give a bad light can be made almost like new by sprinkling a pinch or two of fine salt over them while alight.

## New Indian Animal Stories

### Why the Nuthatch Is Deaf.

By John M. Oakison.



The above sketch is for children. Get out your paint-boxes and color the animals to suit yourself.

Long time ago, in the mountains of the South, a small grayish bird, with a bill as long as his head, used to come right into the camps of the Indians among the trees and go chattering and pecking up and down the trunks of the trees like a busy roof-mender just before a rain. And though all the little Indian boys and girls in the camp stood and shouted at this bird, it had no effect on it.

Then one of the old, old women would come out of her house and call to the children:

"Ho, little ones! don't you know that you are trying to make a deaf one here! That is Taulie-na—and he is our friend; come away!"

"What made Taulie-na deaf, then?" one of the little ones would be sure to ask. The old woman would then tell this story of how the nuthatch lost his hearing:

There was a time, far back before any of us old people can remember, and before our great-grandfathers even could remember, when a great monster lived in the bottom of the river. Whenever the sun was shining, this monster lay still in the bottom of the river and was harmless. But when clouds came across the sun, or when darkness fell over the woods and the mountains, the monster grew restless; he then rose up out of the water and went roaring across the land until he came to a woman with a small child. And when this monster, whose head was like a big barrel, and whose three legs were as long and as strong as the trunks of trees, came to the woman and her baby, he would lift them up and take them away with him. He said that he needed to hear the wailing of the mother and the crying of the baby to keep him cheerful when the sun was not shining.

Of course, every mother and baby which the monster took away were drowned in the water of the river, and the monster would have to go out of his bed the next time the sun set to find another. After a long time the people became so alarmed that they

called a council of all the people, the birds and the animals to find out if there was not a way to stop this monster from carrying off their women and babies.

At this council, one after the other spoke and said that they had thought of a way; but the great chief of the council was not satisfied with any of the plans.

Then the nuthatch got up and said: "I have thought of this: I can make my singing sound like the wailing of a woman and the crying of a baby. I will sing as the darkness is coming on, and perch above the water, where the monster sleeps; and when he begins to turn over in his bed and grow restless, I will sing so that he believes the woman he brought last night and her baby are still alive."

Well, that was the best plan of all, and the great chief of the council told the nuthatch to go and try it. When the nuthatch got to the river, he found that the monster lived just under some falls. Always and always, the water came roaring down over the falls; and at first the nuthatch was afraid that he could not make his voice heard. But he did the best he could, sitting on the branch of a tree which leaned close to the water.

And as the darkness crept near, the monster stirred. The little nuthatch began to sing as loud as he could, and the monster lay down again. All night the nuthatch sang, making his voice like the wailing of woman and the crying of a baby. The monster was still in his bed, and the nuthatch sang to him every night since that time the nuthatch has sung to the river monster of light. He must get his food and sleep in the daytime and that is why he seems so busy. And of course, the sound of the falls in his ears for so long has made him deaf.

## MADE WITH PRUNES

The word prunes calls to mind—to some minds that is to say—a cheap and wholesome food that has no other claims to the attention. But really prunes, thoughtfully utilized, can be made a valuable part of the diet, not only from the point of view of wholesomeness, but from the point of view of temptings.

Prune soufflé is a light and dainty dessert. To make it to perfection stew a cupful of prunes until they are tender. Then cut them in five or six pieces each. Beat the whites of six eggs stiff and add a tablespoonful of granulated sugar for each egg. Then add the prunes and beat thoroughly. Put the mixture in a buttered baking dish and bake for half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with plenty of cream.

Prune whip is equally dainty. Stew enough prunes to make a cupful of pulp, which should be put through a colander. Beat the whites of four eggs and when they are stiff beat in three or four tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Then add the prunes and two tablespoonfuls of sherry and beat thoroughly again. Fill in tall-stemmed glasses and serve.

This is a recipe for a prune pudding that is almost as good as plum pudding. Soak a pint of prunes for the night and remove the pits. Mix half a cupful of granulated sugar with two ounces of butter, freed from filaments and skin and chopped very fine. Then add four beaten eggs, half a cupful of flour, a tablespoonful of cinnamon, a little grated nutmeg and two or three tablespoonfuls of rum. Beat this for five minutes with a spoon, then add the prunes, four tablespoonfuls of fine breadcrumbs. Put the batter in the middle of a big cloth, spread with corners to the top. Put into a deep pot of boiling water and boil for two and a half hours. Drain the pudding for a few minutes in a sieve and then untie it and put it on a dish. Serve it with hard sauce, rich and creamy.

Blackcap pudding has nothing to do with blackcaps; despite its name. It is made with rice and prunes and this is the way to make it: Line a buttered pudding dish that holds four cupfuls with boiled prunes and then fill the dish with boiled rice, broken and mashed with a silver fork. Tie a buttered cloth over the dish, put it in boiling water and boil it for two hours, keeping it always covered with boiling water. Turn it on a dish and serve it with hard sauce.

Stuffed prunes are as good as stuffed dates. To make them, soak the prunes until they are soft enough to pit, remove the pits and fill the crevices with chopped walnuts or pecans and bits of dates and seeded raisins. Roll the prunes in granulated sugar. These keep well and are, in fact, better when they are five or six days old.

## Fashions and Fads

At the theatre, women are adorning their heads with wonderful Egyptian bandeaux, set with amber or jade and very flexible.

A distinct fluffiness begins to show in the lighter costumes, but the size of the silhouette is increased less than one might suppose, simply because the ruffles are so flimsy.

Supple moire and lace is one of the new evening dress combinations. There seems to be no end to the variety of rhinestone hair ornaments.

Some of the prettiest new underclothes have casings of net and net frills.

It is said that among gowns worn by royalties abroad the slit is notably absent.

The very fashionable woman has her bou tops of the same color as her costume.

Pendants are to be used to weight the corners of collars or the ends of neckties.

Crepe embroideries will be more seen than ever as the spring approaches.

Printed leather is expected to appear in the shape of waistcoats and half belts.

Now there are little draperies in backs of dresses that distinctly suggest bustles.

Little mantles of supple velvet or fur are very "easy" to wear and very chic.

Stockings still have flights of butterflies or dragonflies in real lace going up them.

Quizzes with low, turn-down collars are wholly of net, heavily hand-embroidered.

Very large beads of mother-of-pearl are among the rarest and prettiest in the market.

The craze for dancing has resulted in afternoon and evening gowns of remarkable shortness.

The brilliant colored vest of some rich texture is one of the prettiest points of winter suits.

People possessed of lace founcies are lucky, for they can be used to make a fashionable skirt.

There seems to be no doubt that the fashionable figure of the future will have much larger hips.

Practically all the new corsets are of flexible, boneless character. Some are even made to miss the bust.

Some of the soft, shapely Rembrandt hats edged with skunk fur are picturesque enough for a painter.

Low-necked styles, soft and simple, dominate the women's neckwear, although high stocks are promised.

Blue will probably be the greatest favorite among spring colors, unless yellow proves too strong a rival.

Some of the most successful low-cutures are to be changed for high and meretricious methods of hairdressing.

Imagine a fresh, rich green cloak of embossed velvet or lame lined with fur, color and the collar of Russian sable.

Even girdle bows are being made of net.

Handed handbags are always in good style.

Cotton broche crepe dresses have self-ruffles.

Scotch plaid will trim the new morning frocks.

Straw hats for spring are being edged with fur.

Point d'esprit makes some of the prettiest headdresses.

Skunk is one of the most effective furs for evening.

Grass cloth and organdy collars are particularly new.

The tub silk waistlets never go altogether out of style.

Steeled steel is in vogue for slippers and dress buckles.

The shapes of the new jabots and fichus are endlessly varied.

A lovely pale gray is one of the newest tints among gloves.

Parasols have borders of Dresden patterning, edged with black.

Silk buttons and trimmings will be seen on the new spring fichus.

## Household Notes

When boiling new potatoes, place them in boiling water to which a little salt and milk have been added. This prevents them from turning black.

If legs of the table or chairs are uneven, put a piece of cork under the short leg. The tacks will sink into the cork and not scratch the floor.

The water in which potatoes have been boiled, if saved, will clean silver spoons, knives and forks. This will brighten the silver and remove all stains.

If a cold develops suddenly and there are no cough drops to be had immediately, place a spoonful of sugar on the tongue and allow it to dissolve slowly.

When making hot starch use soapy water; this will give the necessary shine to linen and prevent the starch from sticking to the surface of the article.

Marks on mahogany, caused by dampness, may be removed by rubbing the surface with a soft cloth moistened in a little sweet oil. Rub it in well.

When fruits, such as currants, raisins or citron have become hard and dry, they may be made fit for use by placing them in a warm oven for a while.

Yolks of eggs which are not wanted for immediate use are dropped into cold water and put into a cold place, they will keep fresh for several days.

After using the stove for baking, leave the oven door open until the oven is entirely cooled off. If this rule is followed the stove will not be so apt to rust.

Remember that milk served in large quantities is sometimes nauseating to the weakened stomach. Better to eat the glass the second time than to antagonize the invalid.

A piece of white blotter placed under the table cloth, where the flower vase stands in the center of the table will prevent any possible moisture from spoiling the surface of the table.

When the laundress has finished with the boiled starch, do not wash away, but keep it to pour into the water in which olefin or linoleum is washed. It will keep them new and bright.

To remove stains from linen, immerse the stains over with some glycerine, leave it on for about one hour, then wash the article in warm, soapy water. If necessary, repeat a second time.

When the oven becomes greasy, you can remove all dirt and grease by putting a thick layer of powdered lime on each shelf and let the oven get thoroughly hot. When it is cold, sweep it all out well.

The woman who does her own housework should realize the benefit derived from stretching out perfectly flat for ten minutes in the sun at the end of the day. This gives perfect relaxation and rests every muscle.

The left-overs of the toilet soap, if saved, make an excellent shampoo solution. Mix a little of the soap consistency, then add some water and rub on the head; it will be found much easier to clean the scalp.

On an open fire and are partly placed, when the family is about to retire, stand the logs on end and put water over them. They will not endanger the lower logs, but for the same reason.

All white leather, excepting kid, are best cleaned with soap and water. Use a stiff nail brush and plenty of soap and water. After the shoe is scrubbed, rinse off the soap and put the shoes on a stretcher and dry in the sun.

A mustard plaster is a good old remedy, serving as well as an emetic. It should not be placed on the same place all the time. It acts just as well if placed just a short distance from the spot affected as it does if directly over it.

Tan shoes should not be polished. If they become soiled, moisten a soft cloth and rub it across a piece of pure white soap. With this wash on the dirt, allowing the soap to remain in the leather and polish with the palm of the hand.

If the skin beneath the fingernails is very rough, before retiring dip the tips of your fingers into cold cream, allow the skin to take up as much of the cream as possible, then dip the fingers into talcum powder and wear loosely fitting gloves.

Before using a new pan, line it with a new pan, fill it with water, adding a lump of soda and some potato peelings; then put it on the stove and let it boil for a few hours. When this is finished, wash it with soap and water. After this there is no danger of poisoning.

To ventilate a child's room without creating a draught, place a strip of board made to fit the window beneath the lower sash. For the lower sash, insert the board, making a space between the lower and upper sashes through which fresh air may enter the room without a draught.

Before using a buttered stale bread put into a shallow baking dish and covered with grated cheese and a batter of three well-beaten eggs, three cups of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of flour, and bake in an oven for twenty minutes, will be found an excellent dish.

Try bringing a little novelty into the home life by serving Sunday lunch or tea around the open fire in the living-room. If the maid is out, you will be surprised how gladly the children will enter into helping to make the sandwiches and arrange the lunch. It all has a picnic quality which appeals to the children. Also it lightens the Sunday tasks.

Both for the sake of safety and appearance, get rid of waste paper promptly.

## USEFUL BOXES

BY FRANCES MARSHALL.

There are two ways of keeping things in order. One is to have plenty of things—and perhaps that is the easiest way. The other is to have plenty of places to put the things you have—and that is the most practical way. Most of us have more possessions than we need or desire, but they somehow belong to modern civilized life. They are so much a part of it that we can get rid of them only when we get away from modern civilized life.

Boxes of many sorts help to solve the problem of suitable places to put things. And it is possible now to have boxes of every shape and size.

For one thing, there are window seats with boxes beneath them. In a dining-room, these can be used to store table linen. In a living-room games and children's coats and rubbers and hats can be kept in them. In a bedroom they can be used to hold extra supplies of bed clothes or clothes of one sort and another. A window seat box makes the best sort of shoebox, and one can be used to hold such odds and ends as photographic supplies or toys or the paraphernalia of a canary bird's life—its tub and box of sand and packages of seed and cuttlefish.

Then there are the boxes that slide under beds. These are big and roomy and can be used to hold frocks and coats and hats, comforters and blankets, sheets and towels or shoes. The most easily managed are the sort that hang from a frame fastened to the under part of the bed. These are easily pulled out and in and, because they do not touch the floor, they do not collect dust.

The tiers of boxes, covered with chintz or organdie, that are piled in enameled or painted wooden frames, to hold hats and shirtwaists and gloves and vells and other articles of apparel, are convenient space savers, but they are rather expensive. Boxes of various shapes and sizes can be covered at home with wall paper, or cretonne, and piled on closet shelves or else piled in a home-made frame, which is nicely enameled.

NOVEL WAIST DRAPING  
Showing also a charming frock of lavender and changeable blue.